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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned the must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

"Let us alone'"

Trade and the Flag.

During the calendar year 1907 merchandise valued at \$70,000,000 was shipped from domestic ports to the countries described as "our non-contiguous territories." The increase in sales to the principal members of the group has been as follows:

1897. \$17,513,581 No record 15.782,074 2,023,751 25, 225, 184

Ten years ago Alaska was already American territory, and the acquisition of Hawaii was not a direct result of the Spanish-American war. What our sales to Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines would have been had their former ownership continued is of course entirely a Dyster Bay estate? matter of conjecture. It is probable in view of the commercial relations established by treaty that the Hawaiian trade would have shown a considerable increase. It is doubtful if there would have been any important gains in the business with Porto Rico or the Philippines. Under the former conditions the sales to those countries might have reached a total of \$30,000,000 for the ten years. Since their acquisition our sales to them have reached a total of about \$145,000,000, represented by some \$30,-000,000 to the Philippines and some \$115,-000,000 to Porto Rico. In the commercial record the "forgotten island" appears as the prize package.

If the increase in Cuban trade is regarded as a fruit of the war of ten years ago, another item appears for entry on the credit side of the account. Our total sales to Cuba during the ten years preceding the war were about \$135,000,-000. During the last ten years they have amounted to \$300,000,000. A little more sales of the last four years, the term of operation of the reciprocity treaty.

It may be assumed that trade follows the flag whether the Constitution does or not, but the activities of the chase would seem to depend largely upon other conditions. A glance at the figures of our trade with various other lands indicates that the flag is not a necessary first principle in trade extension.

The Kaiser's Grievance Against Heine.

If WILLIAM II. has decided, as report says he has, to "fire" HEINE's statue from the garden of his villa in Corfu he has merely been adhering to his own expressed principles and also to what was once the attitude of the Prussian people as well as of the Prussian Government. HEINE would never have left his fatherland to live in France but for pressure from that Government, and within living memory the poet's attacks on Germany still rankled so sorely in the popular breast that he was commonly spoken of as "the renegade." The German people has forgotten that side of his work now, and very justly, for it was the lowest and most fugitive side of it. When HEINE was not at his real work of writing poetry. and sometimes when he was, he had to be railing, but he did not confine his scoffs to Germany. England came in for quite a large share of them, and so did France, and so did nearly everything else he touched on, excepting NAPOLEON, but including religion and morality.

" Auch sittliche Menschen haben ihr Gutes, Zwölf machen ein Dutzend. Die Menge thut es.

And so on. The people overlook these flings now; they only remember his great poetry and his liberalism.

Hereditary rulers are naturally conservative, and memory can scarcely fail to be well developed in them. It may be suspected, however, that WILLIAM II.'s grievance against HEINE is not precisely the same as was his great-grandfather's. So intelligent a man must be supposed to distinguish at this distance of time between the petulant outbursts against German characteristics of the born railer and the transcendent beauties of the universal poet. For all that, no one who has studied WILLIAM II. would be taken by surprise if he did oust that statue from the garden of the | manufacture and sale of the United States Achilleon. In 1898 the Emperor ex-! Standard voting machine. Otherwise pressed the following views about the theatre:

"It should be the instrument of the monarch. The artists must help the Emperor to serve the cause of idealism with firm confidence in God, and to fight against materialism and un-German ways, to which German playhouses have unfortunately descended."

Extend these imperial canons for the drama to the rest of literature and it is not hard to imagine other than political reasons for WILLIAM II.'s continuing the old hostility of his house toward the exile output, he is confronted by the fact that | Standard voting machines had been thanks to frequent borrowings from the tion held in November, 1906. We quote realized, though the progress of the investi-

he militant "international" Socialists of modern Germany.

display of prejudice on WILLIAM'S part to turn the statue out. And yet the flutter of protest excited in Berlin by his intention to do so may rouse even a republican's sympathy with the captive condition of the modern monarch. Time was when he could escape from the beating of the "fierce light" by retiring a few miles from his capital; when he could reach a "Sans Souci" at Potsdam or Versailles or Hampton Court. Nowadays it is all in vain that he travels a thousand miles off to foreign soil and isolates himself on an island in a distant sea. He can no longer attain to any secure "Mon Plaisir" of privacy; the spotlight follows our days can escape its uneasy "lie" in no way but by a temporary abdication -by assuming an incognito and flying abroad under a cloak. Several up to date kings seem to have realized this. and according to common rumor these

by the Paris road. The London Spectator recently greeted WILLIAM II. in particular and modern monarchs generally with the pleasant assurance that their thrones were secure because their peoples wanted them. That may be so, but their peoples seem to want them on their own terms. Apparently even in a private property on foreign soil the monarch may no longer choose his ornaments without risk of protest; and indeed it seems as if kingbecoming too awful to go on.

It is tempting to speculate on the American attitude toward an event of the same kind, if anything of the same sort can be imagined here. Should President, ROOSEVELT be consistent enough to turn out from the White House a bust of THOMAS JEFFERSON OF OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON or of any other father of the Constitution there would certainly be a general outery. But would our perturbation equal that which is now reported from Berlin were Mr. ROOSEVELT merely to expel one of these heroes from his

Senator Bailey's Victory.

Senator JOSEPH WELDON BAILEY has achieved his third vindication as an honest public servant falsely accused of nfluencing legislation as a paid attorney of the Standard Oil Company.

The first occurred when the Texas legislature reelected him Senator on January 23, 1907: at the time charges were pending against him and an investigation had been proposed but was deferred until the will of the people, as expressed at the Senatorial primaries, could be executed by their representatives. Mr. BAILEY did not show any desire for an investigation in advance of the vote of the Legislature for Senator, but promised that if the committee of inquiry brought in an adverse verdict he would resign. As 107 out of 147 Democrats in the Legislature had voted to return Mr. BAILEY to the Senate, the expected happened when he was vindicated again by the report of is investigators

But the Senator's opponents were not satisfied and proposed an appeal to the people. Mr. BAILEY accepted the challenge, issue being joined upon the question whether it was the will of the people that he should go to the Democratic national convention as a delegate at large. Mr. BAILEY's name was put at the head of one ticket and the name of CONE JOHNson led the other. One of the bitterest campaigns Texas has ever known fol-

When the great primaries are over And Democracy has had time to speak

You will find our sovereignty still in the hand

Of the 'boys from the forks of the creek.' So sang a campaign poet, and he proved a seer, for the stockmen rallied to BAILEY, and eastern Texas, which did not believe in him, has been outvoted. Thus ends a two years fight for vindication-successfully but not gloriously.

Defence of the Voting Machine.

We have received a letter from Mr. O. M. Myers, apparently written from the office of the United States Standard Voting Machine Company at Rochester, N. Y., protesting against our recent article entitled "A Fox Trap for Voters." The writer characterizes our criticism of the work of the voting machines in a single locality in the State as "a most | unfortunate misstatement of the facts in the case." He does not undertake to point out any error further than to declare that the speech of Colonel RoB-INSON in the Assembly, upon which THE Sun's editorial was founded, "stated only half a truth and left unsaid that which was essential to a correct understanding of the subject." Mr. MYERS says that if THE SUN is willing to publish the facts as shown by a judicial investigation of the matter upon which the criticism was based the writer will gladly supply the same. If he sends us any trustworthy statement which ought to lead us to modify in any wise the conclusions we have already expressed we will gladly lay it

before our readers. From the paper on which this communication is written and the exceedingly favorable opinion of the machine method of voting expressed by the author we are led to infer that Mr. MYERS is probably himself interested in the he would hardly have enclosed the copy of a letter from the Mayor of Elmira which accompanied his communication

to us. The object of the Mayor's letter, which is addressed to the United States Standard Voting Machine Company, is expressly stated to be to furnish an authoritative contradiction to the allegation that the voting machines in use in Elmira now and for years past have proved worthless. It does not refer at all, however, to the last general election, of Paris. Moreover, willing and able as inasmuch as it is dated April 29, 1907. WILLIAM II. may be to separate the con- Mayor BROCKWAY says that for seven temporary from the eternal in the poet's years prior to that date twenty-eight much of the bygone contemporary in it used in Elmira and that they proved has become contemporary again to-day, altogether satisfactory up to the elec-

arsenal of the journalistic scoffer by from his letter a statement as to what then occurred:

" In the election of November 6 last the machin It might be-it would be-an impolitie were not at fault, but they were improperly arranged by the local officials here, who themselves were not altogether to blame because of the necessity that devolved upon them to introduce on the very eve ning before the election day indorsing bars, the introduction of which was not familiar to them and there was no time to run up or test the machines before voting commenced the next morning. The difficulty in the election returns as registered upor the machines at the last election was altogethe attributable to the faulty adjustment of the indors ing bars by the inexperienced officials, who at tempted to the best of their knowledge or want o knowledge to put them in place."

The substance of this declaration is that although the voting machines were not at fault and although a necessary change was made in them by local offihim everywhere. The crowned head of | cials, who were not at fault, the machines worked badly because the officers in charge of them lacked the requisite experience, though they attempted to adjust the mechanism according to the best of their knowledge. This does not seem to us to be a very strong vindication of incogniti usually quit their dominions the voting machine. It is unreasonable to expect every election officer in every voting district in a town or city to be an expert mechanician. So far as possible the duties imposed upon such officers should be simple, readily comprehensible and capable of being executed without difficulty. We have not said and we do not say that a voting machine may not be contrived which will prove satisfactory in all respects, but certainly the trouble experienced with some of these machines at Elmira does tend to raise ship was following the course of war a doubt as to whether it would be wise to substitute the machine method of voting for the ballot in all parts of the

It is to be noted that the Constitutional provision as to the manner of voting requires that any method substituted for the ballot must be such as will preserve secrecy in respect to the action of the voter. It appears to be generally conceded, however, even by the most earnest advocates of the use of the voting machine, that wherever it is used it is always possible for bystanders to detect whether the elector is voting a straight or a split ticket. If this be the fact, and we are assured that it is by many persons familiar with the operation of the voting machines, the use of such machines, to that extent, is a violation of the fundamental law.

The Train Robbing Business.

Fortified by the authority of the well known experts the Pinkertons, THE SUN has called attention to the decadence of the business of train robbing and the approaching extinction of that race of bandits. Recently there has been a revival of this means of acquiring a livelihood, and several notable exploits have been recorded. Last week holdup men were reported to have made a big haul on an express car near Pittsburg, and in spite of the official statements of the officers of the company, who naturally would attempt to minimize the loss sustained by their concern, it is generally believed that the booty obtained was of considerable value. Saturday news came of the wrecking of a train near Butte, Montana, by dynamite. is supposed to have been the motive of the wreckers, and it is not known yet whether they got enough to repay them for their efforts and expenses.

In spite of these and a few other recent cases of train robbery the business does not offer sufficient inducements to tempt thoughtful and forehanded men from legitimate toil. The men who held up trains and bullion stages in the palmy days of the trade died poor and usually unexpectedly. The planning of a robbery makes great drains on the energies of those who essay it. To carry it out they must undergo hardships of many kinds and hazards that the cautious would avoid. To lie beside a railroad track for hours, often on damp or marshy ground, is most unhealthful. Frequently trains are late and the robber is exposed to rain, hail, snow and wind for hours on end. If his campaign begins with getting on a car as the train leaves a station or slows up on a heavy grade he risks the uncharted switching engine, the sudden stop or start that may throw him under the wheels of the following car, the vigilant train hand and the slippery step. A successful attempt necessitates a period of concealment that is expensive to the purse and annoying to the lover of society, and on every hand accomplished blackmailers make known their wants without modesty and without shame. At the end is always the possibility of a term in prison, and this to the man of active habits cannot be made altogether pleasant, no matter how far the State may go in its efforts to render its institutions model.

No; the business or profession of stage and train robbing, although it seems at the moment to have attracted some enterprising and resourceful spirits, has no lure for those who seek quiet enjoyment, long life and a happy old age. In every generation we may expect to find a Perry, but any large number of Perrys is not likely. Train robbing will become more and more rare, as scientific safe blowing and bank burglary have become, and in the end it will be a lost art.

The hope was often expressed by the late Secretary LANGLEY of the Smithsonian Institution that careful study of the radiation of the sun would eventually lead to means for the accurate prediction of climatic conditions for a considerable time in advance. Through his influence the Astrophysical Observatory was founded in Washington, where researches have been carried on for several years on the relations of the sun to climate and life upon the earth. Simflar investigations have been in progress at the Mount Wilson Observatory, California, since its establishment. These observatories are separated by 3,000 miles in distance and

6 000 feet in elevation. The second report of the Astrophysical Observatory has just appeared, eight years after the first was published. It contains careful and comparable measurements of the solar variation extending over a number of years. These tables indicate, the report says, that the sun's radiation varies in its intensity from time to time, and that these variations are sufficient to affect

appreciably the temperature of the earth. The report gives some reasons for believing that in time Dr. Languer's hope may be

factory degree of knowledge which the science of meteorology demands. It already appears likely, however, that changes of solar radiation do produce not infrequently well marked and recognizable changes of temperature over the continental areas of the world; and such changes of temperature will be predictable if accurate neasurements of the solar radiation are systematically continued at a few favora-

Among the interesting results of the work hus far is proof that the surface of the earth can radiate very slightly to space on account of the interference of clouds and water vapor with terrestrial radiation; and that the substance which maintains the earth at nearly constant temperature by emitting to space radiation about equal to that received from the sun is the layer of water vapor at 13,000 to 16,000 feet in elevation.

Secretary TAFT goes to Panama assured that it's all over but the shouting. He leaves Mr. ROOSE-VELT on guard. A month from now, when Mr. TAFF returns, the situation will warrant at least another inspection.—Springfield Republican.

We suppose the Republican means that some "favorite son" may cut down Mr TAFT's lead during his absence, but the paragraph as it stands seems to imply a want of confidence in Mr. ROOSEVELT as

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY. Protest Against the Orientalization of th American People.

caretaker of the Taft boom.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To the urk virtue is not of the mind but of the ody. Hence he makes sure of the chastity of his wives by shutting them in behind stone walls and iron bars, from which physical restraints he secures a carnal virtue. This is the Oriental idea. Still further East, in was carried further. Lafcadio Hearn, who knew and interpreted Japan better than any other man from Christendom ells us that there, under the ancien regim of Shintolam, all moral questions were set tled by authority and all conduct was regu lated by the State or by society at large. action was too small to escape and no man was so great as to be independent of publibservation and control. No one was per nitted to govern his conduct according to the moral restraints of his own conscience Each must be governed entirely by the mora sense of the community as a whole: that is by physical restraints imposed upon his from without-never by cultivation of that spiritual guidance which comes from within.

But this has never been the ideal of Chris Especially has it never been the ianity. deal of Protestant Christianity. If there is one thing that we stand for that is mos opposed to Orientalism it is the moral re sponsibility of each individual for himself the moral authority of each individual's con acience. We affirm the individual's right to science. We affirm the individual's right to his own beliefs, his own worship, his own heresies even. And we deny the right of the State to interfere. It should be unnecessary to point out that

R should be unnecessary to point out the hose who are now advocating the bills for naking betting at the racetracks in this tate a felony are taking the way of Turkey and Japan and not the way of Christianity they affirm it to be a moral question, and hey propose to solve it in the Oriental fashioty a physical restraint. They have abanoued the Christian ideal of calling upon the Christian ideal of calling upo od for spiritual strength to resist tempts tool for spiritual strength to resist templa-tion: they prefer to call upon the police. They even liken the evil of gambling to mur-der and burglary. But they forget that these latter crimes are trespasses against which the victim's spiritual strength cannot protect him, whereas betting is a sin which

call of conscience can instantly arrest wish "to improve the Do they look upon men as carnal creatur en morally by diminishing the sphere of local restraint. Men's bodily strength grow and develops by bodily exercises. Does not our moral strength do likewise? Wil not moral qualities which are not called upon atrophy from disuse? The whole ten of Orientalism to impose physics dency of orientalism to impose physical restraints instead of moral restraints upon conduct is inevitably to emasculate the indi-vidual's conscience, to weaken his spiritual power of resistance to temptation, and finally to turn out a breed of men who, however they may be protected from temptation wit

they may be protected from temptation without, are moral pygmies within. No Orientals have ever succeeded in governing themselves, and neither will the people of this country or of any other country long continue capable of self-government in affairs of State if each cannot be trusted to govern himself in so small a matter as betting at the races. It is to be hoped that those who are striving to substitute "raids" and jails for the consciences of men in resisting the gambling evil will not succeed, but while the strife is on may I be permitted to protest against calling any of these agitators "moralists"? They are the very men who would abolish as on may I be permitted to process againse calling any of these agitators "moralists"? They are the very men who would abolish the dominion of morals for the rule of secular power. They see with none but carnal eyes. They are attempting by only carnal means to accomplish a merely carnal result. The learned among them may call themselves Orientalists if they choose. A more popular term would probably be "carnalists." But moralists—never.

Lincoln's Use of the Weed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In early life ike the majority of men of his day, Mr. Lincoln was much given to smoking home raised tobacco dog twist-in a corn cob pipe, also the common clay pipe, which latter he bought by the hundred. Then e rose to Wheeling stogles, and it's fair to presume that as his circumstances improved he finally dispovered the fragrant Havans.

At times he also "chewed" the weed, but this habit he almost entirely discarded on becoming President, so that it was scarcely noticeable and never offensive. When sitting under the trees out at the Soldiers' Home he loved to take a little chew of fine cut and roll it in his cheek while chatting with some old friends. Toward the close of his eventful life he only occasionally used tobacco in either form. for during the daytime he was too busy receiving callers and at night he did most of his writing. therefore practically outgrew the habit.

This information I had some years ago from the don. Ward Lamon, United States Marshal for the District of Columbia during the civil war and one f Mr. Lincoln's oldest and most intimate friends. WASHINGTON, May 2.

Injustice to the Brewers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. I remember years ago when attending a public school situated near a brewery in Brooklyn that it was the popular pelief among the boys that during the warm weather the brewery employees retired to the cellars at noon hour and had a delightful swim in the vats of beer stored there. Several boys could vouch for the truth of the story, having witnessed the performance, and others still could be found that had even participated in the sport. With such a preponderance of evidence who could refuse to

You can appreciate from this that some of the statements made in the letters written by misinformed critics appear to those who are more en lightened about on a par with a schoolboy's idea on the subject. In the name of justice and common sense let them go into the subject more deeply before rushing into print. NEW YORK, May 2.

A Busy Man Contributes to the World's Wel-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please pub ish this recipe for the good of your readers Potato cure for man or horse: Grate raw Irish potato, make poultice, apply to relieve pain of inflammatory rheumatism, snow blindness, inflamed eyes in man or horse, blood poison, bruises, burns, scalds, necrosis, old sores; two or more poultices. Try one on sore corn. One poultice will allay pain in three hours. Potato sprouted and soft, of not much value, may be used. You can't tell what it will do. It must be tested by you. Please call me a hayseed. Can't attend to mail; have to work. GREELY CENTRE, Neb., April 29.

A Beviver of Memory. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Thirty years

ago in a school reader which had the right of way in New England there was a versified tale of woe under the heading, I think, of "The Maniac's La-The closing line and a half, as I recall it ment."

I am not mad, but soon shall be." Will Professor Münsterberg kindly explain why line, after lying apparently dead in a brain cell for thirty years, can be brought to life in a moment by Jeff Davis of Arkansas?

gation as yet is far from reaching the satis- THE DISCOVERIES OF AN ENG- waving of flags and singing of national LISHMAN.

The Unique Standardization of America WASHINGTON, April 30 .- When I reached Washington I felt that I was saying goodby to the South, though I had not yet reached the North. Washington seems to be neither one thing nor the other, because it is all at once. The District of Columbia is an island in the ocean of the States, a desert island, so far as trade is concerned, and hence qualified for James's title of a "City of Conversation" -- on other topics than trade.

I said goodby to the South with a great deal of regret. The regret may have been partly climatic, though to tell the truth the prima donna of the seasons came neither from the South nor from the West, but from the North, and though I had seen a false summer of flower and fruit in Florida, and even higher up, I did not meet real spring till Washington; for real spring has a cold storage freshness about her-her chief girlish charm, which is unknown to the maturity of lower latitudes. That is why Browning wrote from Italy a raving poem about spring in England. Therefore, though the South did provide a genial expansive warmth, I do not think my regret at quitting it was largely climatic.

Nor was it the regret of an idler deprived of idle companions. In the South of this country I never experienced the dolce far niente of southern Europe, which to an Englishman for instance affords such a happy escape from the ligaments of a dutiful conscience - what is called here, I think, a New England conscience; but its horrors are really quite Old English.

Kennst du das land wo die Citronen blüben! Well, if you do know it, you will not find it, in its spiritual sense, in the United States of America. At least, 1 did not find it there, though searching for it with inconsistent vigor. Enterprise, vivid and keen as a blade of Damascus, sliced the desired gossamer, even as it floated in the air, into indiscernible fragments. So that on the whole what I most regretted on leaving the South was elbow room-exactly the same regret, indeed, as I had experienced, after having sojourned in the Far West, when I crossed the Missouri again. The resemblance of the new South to the Far West is closer than I had at all anticipated.

In spite of all its enterprise on the one hand and its historical antiquities on the other the South still provides elbow room. Tis a distinguished merit. Yet when I sift out my Southern impressions, elbow room does not take the lead among them. What see most clearly, on the contrary, is the rapid curtailment of existing elbow room under the pressure of enterprise. The industrial development of the South, as it is called, is undoubtedly the most lasting and deep impression on the traveller.

A compatriot of mine, Mr. H. G. Wells, who wrote a book after running for a few weeks about the northern part of the country, came to the conclusion that growth was the keynote of the situation. A country with so vast an area still uncultivated and so vast an annual immigration could hardly fail to grow. The United States is unquestionably growing. In the circumstances, what else could it do? In the circumstances, what else has ever happened anywhere? Did not the British Isles grow at one time? Is not Canada, is not Australia. growing? This is mere numerical and unavoidable multiplication, not in the least peculiar to the United States of America. But a thing which is surely peculiar to it, and which so far as I know is altogether original and unique in history, is that miraculous standardization which is accompanying the said growth-that thorough levelof all to one patter tendency, or rather of which achievement, the new South embodies an astounding illustration

Here it is not merely, as in the West, a case of creating the new after a central standard or pattern. An old-an old and even contrary-civilization is being "made over," in the expressive American phrase, according to a new standard. This process is most evident to-day in the Piedmont district of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, with their thousands of mills and so many historic towns which suggest no longer the faded glamour of the colonial epoch, but the intenser "fervet opus" of Nebraska or Colorado. But the stream is broadening and spreading, and will soon fertilize and galvanize cities still lying in the shadow of the past, like Charleston. Anon a new light will shine in the darkness of their repose, too, and there also "fervebit opus" the standardizing activity will glow.

It is this standardization, this unification this creating or recreating all after one pattern, which is so amazing in the South of to-day, even more than in the unstamped West. Assuredly, if I had to name the most striking characteristic of American life at this epoch it would not be growth, but standardization. For, so far as I know, nothing remotely approaching this achievement has ever before occurred in history Think of France or the British Isles, for instance, with their long exposure to the activities of time. What strikes one as most surprising there to-day? Not standardization, but the very opposite. It is amazing in such narrow confines to find differences of language, customs, costumes,

aspirations so vehemently perpetuated. But in this country to-day, even as the North and East are, even such is the West, and even such too is the South fast becoming, incluctably. The same thoughts, the same aims, the same aspirations, the same architecture, the same outward and inward standards, prevail in every region. And Henry James actually deplored the absence of standards in his native land! What standard was he thinking of, then? Old World standards, presumably.

Of the South indeed one is tempted to say that the war of the '60s did not so much save as create the Union. Anyhow, if that war had not occurred, the true social union of the country, as distinct from a superficial political bond, would not have existed to-day.

But what is going to happen in the end? Is this country always going to tend toward a uniformity of which the dreariness has been sentimentally lamented by many foreign observers, including Mr. Bryce? In that direction of sameness it is undoubtedly tending to-day. But that direction cannot, according to all reasonable forecasts, be indefinitely continued. The novelty of the situation seems to lie in this: the United States is going to be built up on a foundation of exact uniformity, due to trade and commerce, never before dreamed of. Later on differentiation will come. The uniformity is to precede; the differentiation to follow. That is the new fact in the world's history. The reverse order has hitherto been the rule. Integration, disintegration, reintegration-such is the rhythm of politics, according to evolutionists. Say that America has followed it so far. Still the next step, I presume, will be social disintegration. For differentiate themselves the various parts of the country surely will, as soon as the storm and stress of the present commercial unification have passed by.

But, after all, what is this commercially produced unification but the creation of a sorely needed nationality, the institution of a new blend of the human race? No

songs in elementary schools will have done the trick, but the vital necessities of com-

Not alone the annual inpouring of a million raw immigrants has to be assimilated by this titanic American system. In the South some of the oldest inhabitants of the land have had to be, and are being, brought

into the imperious line. These things the wayfarer in the South cannot avoid seeing, but when he reflects on the forces creating this strange and unique standardization he may find his mind invaded by a disparagement of politics, as compared with trade, which is not exactly suitable in Washington. Politics indeed has and could have achieved almost nothing toward this deeper unification. Trade is the sole commander in these fields. Yes, and at that a centralized or combined and protected trade.

Imagine for a moment that trusts and combines had never arisen in the United States of America; that protection had never been imposed there; that foreign countries had poured in unrestricted, the diversities of their manufactures; then, in this supposition, what unification, what nationalization, could conceivably have occurred? This standardization, indeed, which is actively nothing else than the creation of the American nationality, is indisputably and uniquely the child of protection and of the trusts!

"Predatory wealth," therefore, is not the sole offspring of those facts. At the worst it is not a by-product of them. And let those Americans who chafe under envy of supposed restricted profits remember at least, if they are sincere, that the present commercial dispensation has for its fruit something much grander and more lasting than the salience of a few swollen fortunes; to wit, the direct creation of the American nationality. Without protection, without standardizing trusts, that nationality could never have come into existence in its present intense, Europe awing concentration. Let those who would hinder the activity of the natural streams of commerce, which tend by a higher law toward combination, hesitate a moment as they realize that those streams are not merely, as they suppose, Pactoluses of gold for a few individuals, but the authors of true nationality for this late born country.

Warning to Motorists Invading New Jersey. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For the good of automobilists who may in an unwary moment innocently venture into the State of New Jersey would like to relate an experience that I was mad

the victim of on Thursday morning.

My wife went to the Hamburg-American docks in Hoboken to see some friends off who were saliing on the Deutschland. As everybody knows these docks are immediately next to the ferry house of the Hoboken ferry. Although I have a New Jersey license my chauffeur neglected to put the license number on the car because he would but just land on Jersey soll and take the ferry boal back to New York immediately. He reckoned without the petty meanness of the peace guardians representing the law of the great State of New ations on Jersey soil when he was promptly nabbed by a Hoboken policeman and brought to a police urt; and although he explained that the dock was only several lengths away from the ferryho gates the opportunity in these hard times to get good New York money was too tempting. Hes fined \$14.

It seems to me that this is a case of petty sharp ness and extortion that a State or its employees should not permit or be capable of. I have been in the habit of spending many hundreds of dollars at New Jersey resorts during the summer of each year. No more for mine, and I shall pass the word along to brother automobilists to boycott New

Jersey.

It would be well for the great steamship panies like the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd, which supply most of the taxable values of Hoboken, to notify the steady stream of patrons that pours into Hoboken that automobilists had better leave their machines on the New York

NEW YORK, May 2.

Convict Road Builders of North Carolina TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Oh, SUN, live orever! It isn't "so"-leastways not in No'th

Ca'llna! The convicts in this State raise cotton for the State on the State's farm. They work its roads They build its railways—or did until the President's special messages. They build its public works They are hired out to corporations, to individuals But the State guards, feeds, clothes them (stripes with ankle chain are en regle), fixes their hourssays when, where, how they shall work.

They are not permitted to work in swampy malarial places; not so much for fear of the tootsle wootsles getting wet as for the amount per capita it costs to cure sick men. This explain why the roads of central and western North Caro line are better than those that run through the eastern part of the State.

Indeed, the mountain roads of North Caroline are as good as mountain roads in Pennsylvania White and Green Mountains, on the New England coast, or in the Catskills-far superior to those in the Adirondacks, inferior only to those

southern New Jersey and the Berkshires. Unfortunately for North Carolina roads, there are not enough criminals to go around. THE SUN will be the first to regret this. Sometimes, too, just the merest bit of politics eeps in-but sh! dear, dear, a New Yorker couldn'

You can't expect a New Yorker to believe a North Carolinian when he's talking of North Carolinabut fac's is fac's when submitted by a

TRANSPLANTED NEW YORKES. RALEIGH, N. C., April 29. Landed. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sira Can A. Lake

almon of West Sixth street, Old Chester, Pa to the fly of immortality? NEW YORK, May 2. Evolution's Darker Side.

Distinctly does my mind recall The day I evoluted To this so-called terrestrial ball From realms preinstituted. I seemed to knew upon that day That I, alas, was fated To wander my cternal way Absurdly antedated.

No sooner had my opened eyes Observed my new surroundings Than I was forced, to my surprise To swallow strange compoundings. In no remembered clime or state In ages prehistoric Was ever it my awful fate To taste of paregoric.

When bobbing softly in the brine Or wriggling through earth's strata. No giant killer tale for mine, Nor Humpty Dumpty data! And when I sprang from tree to tree Or sang with birdlike chirrup, I knew no taste of catnip tea

And none of soothing syrup. So now, as I remarked before, I saw my sad position-My age a million years or more. Yet dandled on a cushion! in vain I howled with lusty throat In angry protestation-They simply put me in a boat And rocked like all creation

They washed me off with slippery suda And gave my back a chalking, Then swaddled in abnormal dud The parts put on for walking. And no interpreter I'd heard In monkey land or other, Could fathom by a single word The gibberish of my mothe

Of course I queried right and left As soon as I was able, Why 1 of feathers was bereft And why we used a table. I even asked my latest kin To give some explanation Why tooth and claw should be drawn in When battling with a ration.

L. S. WATERMOOSE.

ing car,

And now I do my level best To fill the bill suggested; I'm acting muchly like the rest With human forms invested I wish I'd left creation

MR. KNOX'S CAMPAIGN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the newspapers I have seen record all the things done and said at the recent Republican convention in this State, it was exceptional by absence of the gush over the President which has characterized so many State conventions. The efforts of draughtsmen of Republican State resolutions to express commonplace party loyalty to the President and also save their own consciences have been amusing. The Pennsylvania assemblage was not conspicuously wanting in political truth or in dignity. It expressed becoming party pride "in the intimate relation borne to its origin and its completion" of the work of the Roosevelt Administration by Mr. Knox. His are the honor and glory of the beginning and ending. "Bringing to the test of judicial determination the grave questions" therein referred to was, of course, the work of Attorney-General Knox.

The draughtsman's pen was less accurate when it affirmed that "authoritative and final decisions have been rendered in the courts determining that the power of Congress over interstate commerce is supreme." Mr. Knox would not have made the blunder, Plenary and not supreme is the judicial word. The court said in the lottery case that the power of Congress to exclude articles from interstate commerce "cannot be deemed arbitrary, since it is subject to such mitations or restrictions as are prescribed by the Constitution." Near the end of last January the court restated and applied the rule in the Adair case. Therein the court not only restricted the meaning of interstate commerce, but interposed the Fifth Amendment against the pretension by Congress of supreme power.

It is as silly to endeavor to deprive Mr. Knox of the work of initiative and completion that he did for the President in regulating interstate trade as to attempt to shut out Democrats from commendation in 1887. and also in 1903, when in the House they spurred the majority to give Mr. Know half a million dollars to detect and punish violations of railway and trust laws, and to ask him what new legislation if any was needed. That new legislation, formulated by him, was enacted, and on his motion as Attorney-General was enforced. The Pitts. burg Republican convention did well to insist that if any Republican is to be made President on the railway and trust issues he is the man.

Mr. Knox was loyal to his chief on those issues. In his famous Pittsburg speech on October 14, 1902, he declared that it had been "commonly supposed" when the Sherman anti-trust law was enacted that it forbade a monopoly in the production of articles in a State, and the Administration shared that view. The Supreme Court decided otherwise in the Knight case, because producing in a State is not interstate commerce. That decision shut out Congress from interference. The Democratic national convention of 1900 declared, nevertheless, that laws must be enacted "requiring all corporations to show, before doing business outside of the State of their origin. that they have no water in their stock, and that they have not attempted and are not attempting to monopolize any branch of business or production." It was in Democratic theory for each State to exclude if

it saw fit. In that Pittsburg speech Mr. Knox came perilously near a declaration that Congress could, under its plenary power over interstate commerce, prohibit it or prevent it on whatever terms should be deemed best He seemed to concede that the creation of State corporations, their capitalization, financing and producing are within the exclusive jurisdiction of each State, but yet he argued, rather tentatively, to be that Congress may "deny to a cor poration whose life it cannot reach the privilege of engaging in interstate commerce except upon such terms as Congress may prescribe to protect that commerce from restraint." That was in effect the Bryan doctrine.

But five years afterward Mr. Knox, having had larger experience before the Supreme Court, told the graduating class of the Yale Law School that:

The power to regulate commerce between the States does not carry with it the power to prohibit commerce, unless the prohibition has for its purose the facilitation, safety or protection of com mercial intercourse or the accomplishment of some other national purpose, and does not extend to the laying of an arbitrary embargo upon the lawfulls produced, harmless products of a State, nor to the right to defeat the policy of a State as to its own internal

It is to be hoped the next Republican national convention will indorse that. It may be if Mr. Knox had continued to

be Attorney-General he could have injected into the mind of the President the legal truth that prescription of rules under which competition can be restrained in interstate commerce is a legislative function which Congress must exercise by statute if at all, and cannot delegate to the Executive, nor impose on the judicial DEMOCRAT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.

Ancient Font a Flower Pet. From the London Standard.

An ancient font that for centuries stood in the fine old parish church of St. James's, Louth, was removed during the work of restoration last century and replaced by a new one. Where it has gone was not known, but a local antiquarian was recently attracted by an ornamental flower pot in a garden with geraniums planted therein. Closer examination revealed the fact that it was the long lost font, and now an admirer of the church has come forward and purchased the relic, which has been placed at the west end of the nave. It appears that the relic when taken from the church was cast aside as rubbish and conveyed to a builder's yard, where it remained many years. The builder, however, went to a new house, and, noticing the carving to be very fine, decided to use it as a flower pot in front of his residence, and this led to its discovery by the antiquarian.

Cuban Sugar Crop. From the Washington Herald. "As a result of a drought it is now generally acknowledged in sugar circles that the Cuban sugar

production this season will not exceed 900,600 tons, a deficit of about 500,000 tons from the previous crop," said Charles E. Switzer of Havana, Cuba. Thus far prospects for next season's Cuban crop are not brilliant, as the drought, which proved so disastrous last season, has continued quite gen erally throughout the island. It is still only the beginning of the rainy season and ample time re

mains for general recoperation.
"It should be understood that there is no imme diate shortage of supplies of raw sugar to manufacture into refined in order to supply current con aumption. What refiners are doing is merely to make provision for future supplies. Purchases

being made abroad are for forward delivery.

From the London Standard. A remarkable custom which has been uninter ruptedly in force for 300 years has just been observed at Ideford, a secluded parish a few milefrom Chudleigh. It is that of picking up alms from the donor's tomb in the churchyard. and church warden stand at one end of the tomb, upon the flat top of which they place coins. The recipients of the charity come up one by one to

the other end of the tomb and pick up the money. Destruction of Famous English Oak, One of the seven fine old oaks in Salcey Forest,

Buckinghamshire, has been burned to the ground. It is surmised that visitors to the forest made a picule fire in the hollow trunk, and the result was the complete destruction of the tree, which is said to be 800 years old. Salcey is the second great royal forest and has belonged to the Crown since

In the Future. Knicker-So the Joneses have moved? Bocker-Yes, out of a runabout into a fine tour-